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## THE PROGRESS OF CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY<sup>1</sup>

The startling discoveries of new material, resulting from the systematic exploration of the Mediterranean countries, have been the chief cause of the remarkable advance in the knowledge of classical antiquity made during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Not only have palaces, temples, theaters, and whole cities been laid bare; not only has a wealth of new inscriptions thrown light upon problems in language, history, art, and religion; but even literary treasures, which had long been given up for lost, have been restored to us by the sands of Egypt. Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, the mimes of Herondas, fifteen hymns and epinikia of Bacchylides, a nomos of Timotheus, two orations of Hypereides, important fragments of Menander (among them eighty-seven verses from the *Georgos*), four incomplete poems of Sappho, two incomplete epodes of Archilochus, a considerable portion of the *Antiope* of Euripides, fragments of the *Pentemychus* of Pherecydes, hymns from Epidaurus and Delphi with musical notes, a prologue in the manner of Terence, a Hellenistic love-song, throwing light upon the *Cantica* of Plautus, are among the most interesting of the literary finds. Far greater, in proportion to the previous material, have been the gains in the field of archaeology. A new period, the pre-Mycenaean, has become known, by the discovery in Asia Minor and the Greek islands, of cist-graves, primitive pottery, and stone figures. The material from the Mycenaean age has been greatly increased, notably by the discoveries in Crete, revealing the development of the Dorian temple from the Mycenaean palace, and the relation of the Mycenaean and geometric vases to later styles. In Italy, too, prehistoric remains have been found in the Po valley, Etruria, and Latium. Of the later periods from the archaic to the Hellenistic none has been without its gain; it must suffice to refer to our increased knowledge of ancient painting, and of the use of color on buildings and statues, and to the numerous architectural problems—for example, the hypaethral temple and the elevated stage—that have been solved by the excavation of temples, theaters, and other buildings at Athens, Eleusis, Olympia, Epidaurus, Delphi, Pergamum, and Rome. Of these the famous religious sites produced many inscriptions and votive

<sup>1</sup> Based upon *Die Altertumswissenschaft im letzten Vierteljahrhundert*. Eine Übersicht über ihre Entwicklung in der Zeit von 1875–1900. Im Verein mit mehreren Fachgenossen bearbeitet von Wilhelm Kroll. In Vol. CXXIV of Bursian's *Jahresbericht*.

offerings, extending our knowledge of the ritual, priesthood, and festivals of various cults, while from Epidaurus and Cos came light upon the healing art as practiced in connection with the worship of Asklepios. The excavations have, naturally, taught us much about the topography of ancient cities, just as the systematic surveys have greatly increased our knowledge of ancient geography. Typical of the advance in this line are the works of Nissen, Berger, Neumann-Partsch, and the Kiepert. In connection with the excavations the name of Dörpfeld has become familiar to every classical student; so too that of Furtwängler, for his work on Greek sculpture, vases, and gems.

Characteristic of the period are the greater demands made upon the editors of texts, the great interest in the investigation of the sources of the later Greek writers on history, philosophy, and rhetoric, as of the Roman writers in general, and the enormous activity in the publication of collections of material and comprehensive aids to philological study. In the edition of a text not only a few of the best MSS, but the whole of the available material, must be taken into account and the history of the transmission of the text be traced. Among collections of material and aids to investigation may be mentioned the *Corpora Inscriptionum Latinarum*, *Atticarum* and *Graecarum*, the *Prosopographia* of Rome and Athens, the various collections of fragments, the Pauly-Wissowa *Encyclopaedia*, Roscher's *Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie*, the Daremberg and Saglio *Dictionnaire des antiquités*, Ruggiero's *Dizionario epigrafico di antichità romane*, the *Thesaurus linguae Latinae*, the catalogues of libraries and museums, the reports of the various institutes and schools, the ever-increasing number of periodicals, and the bibliographical aids.

To illustrate the advance in different fields only a few striking points can be referred to, the selection being necessarily somewhat arbitrary. In literature may be mentioned such general works as Christ's and Croiset's histories of Greek literature, the new edition of Blass's *Attische Beredsamkeit*, Leo's *History of Roman Literature*, Norden's *Antike Kunstprosa*, Rohde's *Griechische Roman*, Bruns's *Literarisches Porträt*, and Hirzel's *Dialog*. Important special contributions are Wilamowitz' *Homerische Untersuchungen*, Fick's theory of the Aeolic origin of the Homeric poems, Joel's *Xenophontische Sokrates*, the work of Dittenberger, Lutoslawski, Usener, and others on the chronology of the Platonic dialogues, Leo's work on the development of the Roman drama, Hirzel's on Cicero's philosophical writings, Jahn's and Heinze's on Vergil, and Kiessling's on Horace; the history of rhetoric has excited great interest, and here Norden, Wilamowitz, Sudhaus, Schanz, and others have made clear many points.

In grammar great strides have been made in the history of syntactical usage, of forms, and particularly of sounds. At the beginning of our period the old methods met with a vigorous attack from the "Young Grammarians," led by Osthoff and Brugmann. The principles then enunciated on the invariability of sound-change and the action of analogy have held their own as a necessary basis for investigation, though somewhat weakened as theories. The clearer views of the life of language that characterize the period are best expressed in Paul's *Principien* and Wundt's *Völkerpsychologie*. Conspicuous among the achievements is the proof that *e* and *o* were IE. vowels, which, with Brugmann's sonant nasal theory, soon led to clearer views upon the vowel system of the IE. languages. Much also has been done in matters of accent; notable here are the results of Wackernagel for the Greek verb. In Latin the effect of accent upon vowel syncope and shortening has been carefully worked out. In syntax, also, the better understanding of the laws of language growth have led to important results. The historical grammars of G. Meyer and Brugmann in Greek, of Lindsay, Sommer, and Schmalz in Latin, show a marked advance. Much has been done in Greek dialects by Meister and Hoffmann, in the Italic dialects by Bücheler, Brugmann, von Planta, Conway, and Buck. Other important works are Schmidt's *Pluralbildungen*, Hirt's *Ablaut*, Kretschmer's *Einleitung i. d. Gesch. d. griech. Sprache*, Meisterhans' *Gram. d. att. Inschriften*, Thumb's *Griech. Sprache im Zeitalter d. Hellenismus*, Wheeler's *Griech. Nominalakzent*, Schulze's *Quaestiones epicae*, Solmsen's *Untersuchungen z. griech. Laut- u. Verslehre*, Ziemer's *Junggrammatische Streifzüge*, Morris' *Principles and Methods in Latin Syntax*, and Hale's *Cum-Constructions*. For advance in knowledge of metres Usener's *Altgriechischer Versbau*, Wilamowitz' *Commentariolum metricum*, Christ's *Grundfragen d. metrischen Metrik d. Griechen*, and the work of Goodell, Leo, Lindsay, Skutsch, and Klotz, deserve particular mention; in music, Gevaert's *Geschichte u. Theorie d. antiken Musik*.

In all lines of historical research the activity has been particularly marked, and, while the gains in new material have been great, the thorough, critical working-over of the whole body of literature has been even more productive of valuable results. Along with the attention given to the sources of ancient authorities, social and economic conditions have been carefully studied. For such questions much new material has been found in the inscriptions of Delphi and Delos, and in the papyri and ostraka of Egypt. In this line Pöhlmann's *Geschichte d. Kommunismus u. Sozialismus* and Beloch's *Bevölkerung* are important. The discovery of Aristotle's *Politeia*, and of many important inscriptions, made it necessary to rewrite the history

of the Athenian constitution. Questions of fundamental importance for a correct view of the Athenian state, such as the right to citizenship, the relationship between deme, trittys, and tribe, and the development of the archonship now found their answer. Conspicuous among works in this field are Wilamowitz' *Aristotle und Athen* and Lipsius' *Attisches Recht*. Keil, De Sanctis, Szanto, and Hruza have made valuable contributions. In Roman institutions Mommsen's *Römisches Staatsrecht* has been completed; notable, too, are Willems on the Senate, Soltau on the popular assemblies, and Karlowa on Roman law. The general works of Beloch, Busolt, Meyer, Mommsen, Duruy, and Pais are splendid evidence of the advance in this field.

In discussions upon the origin of Greek religion Indo-Iranian parallels, Semitic and Egyptian influences, and the physical interpretation of myths have fallen into the background; ancestor-worship and survivals of fetishism have taken a more prominent place. The development, in its characteristic aspects, is believed to have taken place among the Greeks themselves, apart from outside influence. In matters of cult Dionysus, Demeter, and Asklepios have become centers of interest. Gruppe's *Griechische Kulte u. Mythen*, Usener's *Götternamen*, Rohde's *Psyche*, Foucart's *Les grands mystères* and *Le culte de Dionysos*, and the work of Robert, Roscher, and Schwartz on the Greek side, of Wissowa (*Religion u. Kultus der Römer*) on the Roman, may be mentioned.

In philosophy attention has been directed to pre-Socratic, and especially to post-Aristotelian, schools; here the publication of the fragments of the pre-Socratics and of the *Doxographi Graeci* by Diels, of Usener's *Epicurea*, and of the *Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca* has been of immense service. Conspicuous works are those of Dyroff, Schmekel, and Bonhöffer on the Stoa, and of von Arnim on Dio of Prusa. While the works of Zeller in new editions hold their place, a conspicuous position has been won by Gomperz' *Griechische Denker*.

A. G. L.